had Brown in his eye when he did so. Yet Mr. Smart may not be indebted to the latter, even for his relationism, and indeed he displays a want of familiarity with Brown's doctrines, as where he calls the idea that tactual not visible impressions are the early inlet of all our fundamental knowledge a *new one*, suggested by an anonymous correspondent of his own. Familiar or not, however, he is plainly on the right tack, and has obtained a glimpse of the concentradiative nature of the mind, as yet so little known. The capability and tendency in the mind to pass inwards from subjective terms to relations in common, more or less abstract, is so far worked out in his theory of inductive logic, as is its perfectly parallel capability and tendency to repass outwards from relations, so begotten, to subjective terms, in his theory of deductive logic; and the threefold distinction of the faculties in general into the potential, the sentient, and the sciential, we trace in his definition of the difference between grammar, rhetoric, and logic, in the outset.

"Logic," he remarks, "is a branch of learning connected with grammar and rhetoric. While grammar looks only to correctness of *construction*, or putting properly the parts of speech together so that they shall be accurate *forms* of language, and rhetoric varies those forms in order to make them expressive of *emotion*, logic looks to the *sense* which language has to convey, clear from any emotion which may or may not be its effect.....

The process of the understanding by which knowledge is accumulated and included under a sign, is called Induction; the process by which the knowledge so accumulated is spread again before the understanding in words, which being joined together make evident *sense*,—that is to say, make one expression with one meaning, is called Deduction."

In the form of an Appendix, the work contains an introductory course for students, and there is also an instructive Index of terms, &c.

Digest of Evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Agricultural Customs of England and Wales, in respect to Tenant-Right. Compiled and arranged by WILLIAM SHAW, Editor of the "Mark-lane Express," &c., and HENRY CORBET, Secretary of the London Farmer's Club, &c. London, 1849. Rogerson, Strand; Ridgway, Piccadilly.

This is a book that ought to be in the hands of every landlord and every tenant-farmer in the three kingdoms. We have long advocated the cause of land tenant-right, which in fact (pity it had not a better name) is just another term for mutual-right and advantage between land-owner and tenant. To deprive an outgoing tenant of all due compensation for improvements made by him on his landlord's estate, so far from benefiting the latter, or enabling him to grasp at anything of essential value, can only tend to injure his own interests. It is virtually to insist that his tenant shall *not* improve his property. Whereas, if duly compensated, every outgoing tenant with capital and enterprise would leave the land in a higher state of cultivation and improvement, yielding increased produce and higher rents. Yet from this excellent digest of important evidence, it appears that an immense proportion of England is without such tenant-right at all, either by custom or law. Indeed two-thirds of it is held by the proprietors themselves on life-lease only, or by entail, so that no adequate security at present *can* be afforded for improvement of the property of heirs not bound to pay for it. The landlords even thus, then, have as deep an interest as the tenants in the adoption of means for the establishment of 'tenant-right' as the law of the land. Without security to his capital, either by tenant-right or lease, it is clear that the farmer cannot prosecute his calling with energy and confidence, or bring the land to so high a state of cultivation as he is perfectly capable of doing. The Committee, themselves landowners, have unequivocally admitted the soundness of the principle (see 13th clause of report), and indeed the highly cultivated state of Lincolnshire and part of Scotland, where this form of tenant-right (not the Irish of course), prevails by custom, speaks for itself still more unequivocally in its favour. The Committee, too, have recommended an Act of Parliament applying it to entailed estates (see 15th and 16th clauses).

In fine, we cannot but recommend such a digest as the present, as a capital improvement on the horrid blue books, through acres of which one may wade without gleaning more than a mere handful of the really valuable matter which they generally contain.

Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales: a Sequel to the Nursery Rhymes of England. By Mr. JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL. London, 1849. J. R. Smith.

THAT the nursery has an archæology, the study of which may eventually lead to important results, and thus redeem the songs and jingles of our childhood from the imputation of exclusive frivolity—as, indeed, it has already done in not a few isolated instances,—is what we quite agree with the author of this little work in thinking. But, as he observes, those who have the opportunity, and do not consider it a derogatory task to add to such memorials, must hasten to the rescue. The antiquities of the people are rapidly disappearing before the spread of education; and before many years have elapsed they will be lost, or recorded only in the collections of the antiquary, perhaps requiring evidence that they ever existed. Let it not be thought, however, that it is from any comparative paucity of those interesting little subjects of universal reminiscence in the present collection, that the early recollections, or the mannikin acquaintance, of others are thus appealed to. On the contrary, this first endeavour of any gifted mind to gather together the decaying fragments of the literature of the little men and women of England, is—all obstacles considered—a perfect monument of industry. This could only be realized by the *con amore* help of others, and hence a further appeal for information, to which we gladly give increased publicity.

The learned and able author has, moreover, another purpose in view besides a merely archæological one. "It were greatly to be desired," he remarks, "that the instructors of children could be persuaded how much is lost by rejecting the venerable relics of nursery traditional literature, and substituting in their place the present cold, unimaginative—I had almost said unnatural—prosaic good-boy stories." And, indeed, he might have altogether said so; for the imagination is one of the most vivid of all faculties in the little, wondering, radiative, souls of children, and is hence the main material or ground on which to work, in rearing them into orderly maturity of mental structure.

But although even architects and archæologists have, doubtless, once been fellows of the peculiar and extensive literary and scientific society, a volume of whose varied records now lies before us,—and, although we believe that many of our readers are now *patrons*, or at least honorary members, of that interesting community to which they once more exclusively belonged,—nevertheless any further encroachment on the really refreshing pages of Mr. Halliwell would be scarcely within our province—unless, indeed, his archæological researches into the foundations of the house that Jack built, be a legitimate exception: even the discussion of that important question, however, we must postpone for the present, *sine die*.

Miscellanea.

A WHOLE TOWN AND GREAT PART OF ANOTHER GOING BY AUCTION.—Amongst the items of 284 lots of a 'momentous sale' of property by auction, in Cheshire, beginning on the 4th inst., by Messrs. Churton, of Liverpool, as advertised in the *Albion*, are "the whole town of Parkgate, and the greater portion of Great Neston," with lots of "brick clay, sand, building stone," for preparing a few more of such subjects for the hammer of some future wholesale knocker-down of towns and villages.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.—Mr. Monckton Milnes has given notice of a motion—That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to give directions for the immediate commencement of a building suitable to contain the public records and State papers, and relieve them from that dangerous condition to which Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of fire brigade, has stated in evidence—"no merchant of ordinary prudence would subject his books of account."

TO FIX DRAWINGS IN CHALK AND CRAYONS.—The Marquis de Varrennes has discovered a method, which is equally simple and ingenious, of giving to drawings in pencils and crayons the fixidity of painting, and without injury. He succeeded in obtaining this result by varnishing them on the back; that is, by spreading over the back of the paper an alcoholic solution of white gum-lac. This solution quickly penetrates the paper, and enters even into the marks of the crayon on the other side. The alcohol rapidly evaporates, so that in an instant all the light dust from the crayons and chalk, which resembles that on the wings of a butterfly, adheres so firmly to the paper, that the drawing may be rubbed and carried about without the least particle being effaced. The following are the accurate proportions of the solution:—10 grammes of common gum-lac are dissolved in 120 grammes of alcohol; the liquid is afterwards bleached with animal charcoal. For the same purpose may be used even the ready-made paint that can be purchased at the colour shops, containing a sixth of white-lac, and adding two-thirds of rectified spirits of wine. After it has been filtered, there is nothing further to be done than to spread a layer of either of these solutions at the back of the drawing, in order to give them the solidity required.

THE RE-ADORNMENT OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—With pleasure we desire to draw the attention of our readers, especially those of "the nobility and others, owners of property, or residents in the diocese of Lincoln," to an endeavour of the dean of the cathedral, by letter, to raise by subscription the balance of a sum of 1,500*l.* (of which 500*l.* have been already provided by the Dean and Chapter themselves, and others), in order to restore the east window to its pristine glory, by replacing the present inferior material with "glass in the best and most splendid style of modern art." We agree with the dean in thinking that "for the honour of Almighty God in this his glorious house," the present opportunity of manifesting good-will in such a cause will be promptly embraced by a number of the wealthier sons of the church, even to a greater extent than sufficient to complete this really trifling sum.

LUMSDEN'S MODEL DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING-CLASSES.—On the 25th ult., these dwellings, situated in Garscube-road, Glasgow, and already described by us, previously to being occupied by the tenants, were visited and inspected by the magistrates and other members of the town council, as well as by numerous other gentlemen interested in the prosperity and comfort of the working-classes. Mr. Lumsden himself was present, and, aided by Mr. Wylson, the architect, afforded every information and explanation to the visitors, all of whom expressed themselves in a high degree gratified by the many admirable arrangements for the accommodation of those by whom domestic comforts of the humblest kind have been hitherto all but unattainable. The houses have been long since all let. The scheme is worthy of imitation, and reflects lasting credit on all concerned.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SOUTHWARK.—Painters have been busily employed marking the stonework and other portions of the buildings situate not far from the Railway terminus at London Bridge, and known as the grammar school of Queen Elizabeth for the parishes of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark, in order that they may be taken down and re-erected in the same form elsewhere. Neither does there appear to be any excuse for such parsimony on the part of the institution. A correspondent, who says that it is possessed of immense property, and has received a large compensation from the Brighton and South Coast Railway, calls upon us to object to this course as niggardly and inexpedient. It does not seem to us, however, a case calling for interference.

HYDE PARK GALLERY OF MODERN ART.—We are much pleased to hear that the committee of the "Hyde Park Exhibition," have granted free admission to their gallery to the students of the Government School of Design, Somerset House. This is an example we hope to find followed by other exhibitions in this metropolis, as such a step is well calculated to improve the taste of our designers.

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